

LATEST AND LAST.

Governor Waite's Final Message to the Legislature.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

Novel Punishment Proposed for Murderers—Cripple Creek's Troubles Cut Bias—El Paso County and Uncle Sam are Detested.

Denver, Jan. 4.—The absurdity of the Colorado custom by which an outgoing Governor sends a message to an incoming legislature was strikingly exemplified today when Governor Waite sent to the Tenth General Assembly a message occupying nine columns in small type. As a basis for legislative operations the message is worthless and would not be adhered to by the majority of a hostile party if written by Solomon. As a state paper it is ridiculous by way of judgment. The larger part is devoted to an attempt at vindication of the acts which the people have condemned, to a fulsome eulogy of those who have contributed to his personal interests and vindictive attacks on the outside of it who have ventured to dispute his leadership or to differ with him in matters of policy. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"About to surrender to my successor the chief executive office of the State, I render, in as few words as possible, an account of my stewardship. In 1893, for the first time in the history of the State, the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property of Colorado showed a reduction. Up to that date the assessed valuation of property year by year had increased."

"The Governor lays the blame for this solely upon the demoralization of the State. But in spite of these blighting conditions during the last two years, the credit of Colorado stands higher in New York City than at any previous period, and more miles of railroad were built in Colorado in the years 1893-94 than in any other State in the Union. The unexamined resources of our State, with the energy and recuperative powers of the people, prevented the financial panic of 1893 from more severely affecting the business of the State."

"I call your attention to the State finances as set out in the State Treasurer's and State Auditor's reports, herewith submitted:

"To cash in treasury, Nov. 30, 1892—\$850,611.47; to cash receipts to Nov. 30, 1894—\$2,502,208.61; to investments, Nov. 30, 1894—\$854,633.41; by cash disbursements—\$2,706,367.04; by warrants bought for investments—\$932,526.28; by cash in treasury—\$567,937.57.

"Outstanding interest bearing warrants 1887 and prior (face) \$121,004.40; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1888, \$277,556.55; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1889, \$520,887.65; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1891 and 1892, \$593.27; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1893, \$191,253.58; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1894, \$540,847.22; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1895, \$1,000,000.00; total, \$2,706,367.04.

"The State assets according to the Treasurer, are as follows: Cash in treasury, general revenue to 1894, \$338,653.21; cash in treasury not general, \$31,135.10; Nov. 30, 1894, total cash in treasury, \$314,820.31.

"Uncollected Revenue. "Up to and including 1894, \$370,328.33; less uncollectible, \$105,077.07; net uncollected taxes due State \$265,251.26; total assets due State, \$1,190,081.56; net floating debt, \$1,306,207.75; bonds, capital, \$800,000; total debt, \$1,306,207.75.

"Of the outstanding State warrants issued in 1887-88-89, known as excess warrants:

"The public school fund holds, \$445,850.80; the State university fund holds, \$22,645.22; the internal revenue fund holds, \$36,754.59; the internal improvement fund holds, \$1,202.59; total \$445,850.80.

"Investigation Committee. "Committees were appointed both at the regular session and special session of the Ninth General Assembly to investigate the frauds in the issue of excess warrants and their investment in the school and other funds of the State. There was a Populist minority on all those committees, and it was claimed that the majority of those committees were not disinterested and thorough examination, nor was there what they deemed a proper interest manifested in the examination of the Auditor's office.

"I recommend that a special commission be appointed by the Tenth General Assembly to investigate the excess warrants frauds; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ an expert clerk, so that if possible the guilty parties may be discovered and suits brought against them, and their bonds in the hands of the State; that the State public school children be robbed from the school children of the State.

"Measures Recommended. "I endorse the following recommendations of the Attorney General. 1. A bill recommending a revision of the State constitution; 2. A commission to codify the statutes of the State; 3. To abolish the private active system; 4. An 8-hour law; 5. The abolition of capital punishment, and I suggest by way of substitute that the most hardened criminals be compelled to run as candidates for some State office.

"State Lands. "Indemnity school lands, not patented, 455,507.38 acres; selected by former boards, not patented, 40,000 acres; selected by present board, not patented, 59,533.90 acres; total, not patented, 555,041.28 acres; add patented lands in sections 16 and 36, 3,000,000 acres; total school and indemnity lands, 3,555,041.28 acres.

"The successful management of the State lands so as best to promote the objects of these grants, depends upon the wisdom of the legislature. The present law provides that any parcel of State lands may be sold when the State board is of the opinion that the best interests of the school fund will be served thereby. Under this law the former State board sold numerous city and town lots on State lands in Creede, and the present

board has sold similar lots in Florence. The present board have only sold for cash. The law in relation to granting the State (and except mining lands) needs amendment in relation to renewals. The lessee should be permitted to renew the lease at pleasure, subject, however, to appraisals made by the State agent at regular intervals for five years. At the expiration of the lease, anyone, under the present law, can come in and bid against the lessee and occupant, and take at an appraisal any improvements made. This method discourages the lessee from making extensive improvements. It also discourages leasing valuable State lands in cities, but the mode of renewal recommended would be just to all parties, put the lessee nearly on a par with the freeholder, and add immensely to the revenue of the school fund.

"As in many parts of the State, the cost of irrigation is too great for private enterprise, I recommend that the State from its resources construct reservoirs and canals, using either the internal improvements fund for such purposes, or employing when practicable convict labor. I recommend that a commission to consist of three members, no two of the three to be members of the same political party, be appointed by the Governor to survey and locate works upon the State lands in all the judicial districts in the arid regions of the State, and test the feasibility of underground irrigation.

"The present State land board found that years ago valuable State lands in and around other cities were sold to various parties, who made more or less payments upon said contracts. In cases where the payments have been only 15 or 20 per cent, and the use of the land and exemption from taxation during the such is taken into consideration, the board is of the opinion that no equity exists. But when, as in some cases, 25 and even 60 per cent, of the purchase price of the contract has been paid, and valuable and permanent improvements have been made, and when from the full of the purchases, but by unconstitutional and damnable legislation of Congress, such a financial panic has been created, and such depression of values occasioned, the board is of the opinion that to complete their contracts, the present land board, as trustees of a great State, have considered it unworthy of them to insist under these circumstances upon the forfeiture of all payments and improvements made by the parties, but in no case have allowed percentage of the land equal to the percentage of the payment. The board have no doubt of its authority to forfeit all payments and improvements made and that such action would be approved by the highest court of the State, but a majority of the board desire to enter its protest against such inquiry.

"This action of the land board it has only followed the precedent made by every State land board, granting patents to portions of land upon partial payments. As connected with this subject, I call your attention to the fact that on foreclosure of trust deeds and mortgages all over the State the security is often sold upon a failure to pay a less proportion than one-half of the original purchase price. So that in addition to receiving all the interest that may have been paid upon the contract and also retaining the property itself with all improvements, a judgment is sometimes entered up for a large deficiency against the mortgagor. This is a practical exercise of the fact that legislation has been enacted in this State, which has been subordinated to the rights of trust deeds and mortgages be so amended that in no case shall the mortgagee be able to avail himself in the courts in the collection of a debt of any other remedy or security than the property sold.

"I recommend that such appropriation be made as may be deemed necessary to pay the expenses of the miners' department of the State land board.

"Twin Lakes. "I recommend the State to provide for a reservoir at Twin Lakes, which location offers the best opportunity to construct a vast and safe reservoir in which to store the floods of the Arkansas river for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Arkansas valley. In my judgment it is better to use the internal improvement fund for the legitimate purpose for which that fund was created, rather than to deposit the money in a bank, the State to draw 4 per cent. interest annually and the deposit to be loaned by the bank at 12 and 13 per cent.

"State Capital. "The report of the State capital managers is herewith submitted. During the past two years much work has been accomplished on the capital building and the work has been well done. It is a fault in the construction, in my judgment that large brick columns were used in the support of the dome and center part of the building. Steel columns would be equally durable and strong, and would have taken up over one-sixth of the room. But the building is a marvel of good honest work, and will be a lasting tribute to its builders and managers.

"Board of Pardons. "I take great pleasure in recommending the repeal of the act creating a pardon board. Such a body relieves the Governor of many unpleasant duties, but the State constitution requires their performance at his hands, and it is better that he should act under a full sense of his official responsibility rather than applications for executive clemency should be determined by an irresponsible body, whose action is wholly without constitutional authority. That sentences for crime are often inequitable is true, but the indeterminate sentence would only remedy that evil in form. Owing to the imperfection of all human means, it is not improbably that those soonest paroled under the indeterminate sentence plan would be those the least entitled to clemency.

"The present State reformatory act, if properly amended in accordance with the intent and spirit of the act, making a part of the sentences for indefinite terms obligatory upon the judges of our criminal courts, instead of optional, will afford a relief in this direction which it is wise to grant.

"In case the reformatory act is amended making the indeterminate sentence in certain cases obligatory by the courts, I recommend the appointment of a board of parole, to consist of three commissioners, no two of them to be of the same political party, and to be appointed by the Governor. I also recommend:

"That a State agent be appointed to find employment for paroled and pardoned convicts, and to recover the money on the erection of new buildings at State institutions.

"That commissioners and boards be entitled to pay only for actual expenses incurred.

"That a State public school be established for instruction in the common branches of English education.

"That the State school for girls and also a school for feeble minded and epileptic be established.

"I recommend the adoption of railroad legislation, and the passage of a memorial to Congress advocating the construction of Union Pacific railroad property to be henceforth owned and operated by the government. He reviews at length the city hall troubles in Denver.

"Cripple Creek Troubles. "The story of the Cripple Creek troubles as written by the Governor is as follows: "March 16, 1894, about midnight a party of deputy sheriffs of El Paso county came into collision with the city officers of Altman and one of the deputies was wounded. The sheriff represented that a riot existed which he was unable to manage with any force at his command, and on March 17 three companies of National Guard were ordered from Denver, under the command of Brigadier General E. J. Brooks.

"I quote the following from the very able report of Adjutant General Carney, as containing in a condensed form all it is necessary to say in relation to the first campaign at Cripple Creek. "At a conference between General Brooks and Carney at Cripple Creek with the county officials and business men of Cripple Creek, the conditions of the city and adjacent mining camps were described, and statements made that there was no safety for life or property, the civil authorities were unable to preserve peace, and the roads and trails were guarded by armed men, openly defying the officers of the law. Sheriff Bowers was present and stated his inability to serve the process of the courts, and his request for military aid. General Brooks and Carney, in consequence of the fact that no person in the county had been charged with the commission of any crime, refused to issue warrants, or other process, of court had ever been issued, and that neither the sheriff or any of his deputies had ever been resisted in any way, nor had Sheriff Bowers ever been, or had he sought to go to the city hall, where it was alleged that the trouble existed.

"These facts were telephoned to the Governor who offered the two generals to confer also with the miners and hear the statement of the representatives of the miners came into Cripple Creek, that no resistance to constituted authority had been offered by any one in the mining district, and that no disturbances of any kind had occurred, beyond the ordinary small offenses common to mining camps.

"On the 20th by order of the Governor the National Guard returned to Denver. Eighteen men for whom warrants were obtained on the 19th and 20th voluntarily surrendered to the State at Colorado Springs, called for a time, and although they had been selected as the worst cases in the mining district, and were charged upon the oath of the sheriff as guilty of crimes, they were dismissed without trial, and the sheriff and his deputies were acquitted before an El Paso jury.

"Second Cripple Creek Campaign. "During the month of April and to the 20th of May, the National Guard remained at Cripple Creek. The largest producing mines were, however, closed and many miners were idle, although three-fourths of all the mines had continued in operation with eight hours for a day's work and the rest of the day for the miners to do their own work. The miners were not allowed to reside in the town, and were voluntarily shut down, so it is claimed, in order to save \$3 freight on ore per ton to the railroad terminal.

"Meanwhile the sheriff of El Paso county, with the knowledge and authority of the County Commissioners, and the County Clerk, and the County Attorney, was engaged in enlisting men and swearing them in as deputy sheriffs, until he enlisted about 1200 men, divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery. About May 20, nearly 200 were sent to the town of Pueblo and to take forcible possession of the mines near Victor, and the right to levy war, which neither the Governor of the State and the General Assembly, nor even the President of the United States, could fully do, was usurped by the county of El Paso. This detachment of 200 men did not make the contemplated attack. The El Paso county troops, however, continued concentrated and drew near to the mining district, and it was claimed that hostilities could not much longer be delayed.

"Mr. Hagerman and two other gentlemen from Colorado Springs attempted to arbitrate the matters of difference in the Cripple Creek mining strike, but the attempt failed. On the 27th of May, by the courtesy of Mr. E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, a gentleman for whom I desire to express my most sincere admiration and respect, was sent to Denver by night, Denver to Victor. On the 28th he held a conference at a man with the miners and was chosen as an arbitrator to meet at Colorado Springs, but on the 29th he failed to appear. The Colorado Springs till June 2, I had no difficulty in making terms of arbitration with Mr. Hagerman, but outside parties, lawyers and politicians prevented any settlement, and I returned the same day (Saturday night) to Denver. The morning the day papers contained the news that bands of armed men were assembling in many mining camps of the State to aid the miners of Cripple Creek. On Sunday I was informed that many prominent representatives of the mining and business interests of the State had become anxious for a settlement. Another arbitration conference was held on Sunday at which the Governor appeared for the miners and Messrs. Hagerman and Moffat for the mine owners. A fair and just arbitration was agreed upon and so inflamed had become the minds of a majority of the people of Colorado Springs, and so determined were the parties and the State that these difficulties should not be settled, that the Governor issued his proclamation and called out all the National Guards of the State to preserve the peace.

"On the 6th of June General Brooks marched between the opposing forces, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments of miners attacking and attacking the city officers and not the sheriff.

"The sheriff of Cripple Creek was ordered to prevent bloodshed, to restore quiet, and to enforce the law; that no further advance by the deputies would be permitted, and that no further operations were to be undertaken by the miners, to which Sheriff Bowers agreed. Notwithstanding this the entire force of deputies the following morning left their camp in three columns, moving towards the city. General Brooks and his staff pursued the miners, and the sheriff of Cripple Creek was ordered to enforce an excuse for breaking the agreement that he had no control over his men. Another column was under the command of one Adams, who was told that the National Guard would fire upon them if they did not return.

"As an alternative was communicated to all the deputies, and within a short time they all returned to their camp in Beaver Creek.

"The miners peacefully surrendered to the National Guard, and on the 8th of June the deputies to the number of 1100 broke camp at Beaver Creek and returned to Cripple Creek, and afterwards to Colorado Springs, where they were held and discharged. The National Guard, with the exception of a small detachment kept near Victor, returned to their homes. Peace and quiet was restored and thanks be to a mighty God, without the loss of a single life at the hands of the National Guard.

"I desire in the name of the State of Colorado to tender to each and every member of the National Guard, both officers and privates, the thanks of the commander-in-chief for their prompt obedience to orders, the bravery on the field, and their patriotism and loyalty to the State."

"A column is then devoted to 'The Silver Issue' and 'The Financial Panic of 1893,' and the message proceeds:

"I recommend to the Tenth General Assembly to memorialize Congress in solemn protest against the usurpations of the United States courts, and the United States marshal, who with the aid and consent of the United States marshal, have converted the United States court houses into recruiting stations to enlist desperadoes as deputy marshals, without any regard to their proper qualifications, but only for military purposes, and with the intention of using them to enforce the laws of the United States."

"The Tenth General Assembly is solemnly urged to memorialize Congress in solemn protest against such acts of usurpation, as dangerous to the liberties of the American people."

"And in view of the fact that during the past year the sheriffs of Arapahoe county and of El Paso county, with the aid and comfort of the County Commissioners, have assumed military power in disregard of the United States constitution, the State constitution and the command of the United States marshal, I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that during the past year the sheriffs of Arapahoe county and of El Paso county, with the aid and comfort of the County Commissioners, have assumed military power in disregard of the United States constitution, the State constitution and the command of the United States marshal, I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that during the past year the sheriffs of Arapahoe county and of El Paso county, with the aid and comfort of the County Commissioners, have assumed military power in disregard of the United States constitution, the State constitution and the command of the United States marshal, I deem it my duty to call attention to 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Literary Department.

BROOKS'S LIFE OF LINCOLN.

No better book could have been selected with which to begin the literary record of the new year than a life of Abraham Lincoln. This one comes to us from the Putnam's. It is written by Mr. Noah Brooks, who knew Lincoln well. It is a revision of a book already in print, but it is none the less welcome for that.

We cannot have too many books about Lincoln, provided always that they are written by men who understand the subject, and especially we cannot have too many accounts of him by those who were acquainted with him personally, and who have the insight to divine something of his nature, and the literary ability to put their impressions into readable form. Mr. Brooks is not a great man, but he is a sound one, and he has a large faculty of appreciation. He had the entry to the White House while Lincoln was President, and he was permitted to see something of the inside life of the great man. He is a trained writer of many years' experience, and he has made a very readable and interesting book, which contains a great deal of history, and that in the short space of a volume which may be read in a few hours.

Mr. Brooks has done well in devoting a larger share of his book than is usual to Lincoln's earlier life—the period of the formation of his character and opinions. With the war period, all of us are more or less familiar; but few of us are so familiar with the long period of Lincoln's comparative obscurity, when his character was maturing, and he himself was preparing for the marvelous career which is now the pride and the cherished possession of every American patriot.

We have called this earlier period of Lincoln's life a period of comparative obscurity. It was obscure only in the sense in which the careers of all Western men are obscure to those of the East until the men themselves appear upon the national field of action. For many years before his election—for many years even before his great debate with Douglas, Lincoln was one of the best-known men in the State of Illinois. He had even been to Congress, and while he had taken no very conspicuous part in the deliberations of the House of Representatives, he had seen and measured the men who were considered the giants of debate and of political action, and had lost not a single opportunity to learn from them. He had been thought of himself in comparison with men of national reputation. When he finally came East, after the great debate with Douglas, and addressed a New York audience, which was disposed to be rather cold and critical, he carried them away as with a flood, by the tide of his apparently simple eloquence and the force of his magnetic personality. From the time when Lincoln was in Congress, he never showed any self-doubt, which was due to a feeling of possible inferiority to other men. Self-doubt, in view of the tremendous responsibilities which were placed upon him, he did show indeed; and none of our Presidents has been more sincere in the acknowledgment of dependence upon divine power for success; but when it was a question of comparison between himself and other men, Lincoln knew, perhaps better than anyone else at the time, what his own real stature was as compared with theirs.

In the sub-title of the book under consideration, the feature of Lincoln's career which is made prominent is the extinction of slavery in this country. It is and must ever remain one of Lincoln's greatest titles to the admiration of posterity that he freed the slaves when he did and as he did. Lincoln, the liberator, is a grand and magnificent figure. If he had done nothing else, he would be sure of a place high among the benefactors of the human race, and would receive for all time the honor and the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen.

While this is true, however, it does not necessarily follow that the abolition of slavery was the greatest service which Lincoln performed for his country, and we doubt very much whether he himself would have ranked it first. His greatest achievement was the preservation of the Union. To his mind, the freeing of the subject race was incidental to that. If emancipation had been first in his thoughts, he would have tried to bring it about sooner, as the anti-slavery society wished him to. When he did finally issue the emancipation proclamation, it was because he saw that the time had come to use it as a war measure.

LITERARY NOTES.

Macmillan & Co. take pleasure in announcing for publication on the eighth of January the second and concluding volume of the third edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." When in September of 1893 the first volume was published, it was expected that the second would follow within a few months at the utmost, and the delay has been occasioned both by Mr. Bryce's political duties, but also and more especially by the severe labor involved in the revision of the work. For this is by no means a new edition in the sense merely of a reprint; the entire matter has been carefully revised throughout, and has in many places practically rewritten. All difficult and controverted points have been reconsidered, and while some few chapters have been slightly abridged, large additions have been made to others. In particular, four new chapters have

been written and inserted in Part V, chapters which belonged to the original plan of the book, but which it was found impossible to insert in the first edition. The first of these deals with the Tammany ring of New York city as an example of the perversion and corruption of Democratic government under conditions peculiar to America. The second discusses the way in which physical conditions have influenced the development of the American people, while the third and fourth are devoted to the question of the reconstruction of the South, and to what is in Mr. Bryce's mind, the most serious obstacle to this—the presence there of seven millions of negroes. The phenomenal success of the book, 60,000 copies having been already sold, lends special interest to the announcement of the completion of the revised edition.

When Mr. Crawford once was asked why his most popular works, the Saracinesca series and other Italian tales, had never been issued in Italian, he replied: "You can hardly expect these people to be interested in what they themselves do and say daily." For the same reason, perhaps, his American series, of which "Katharine Lauderdale" forms the first, and "The Ralston's," just about to be issued, the conclusion, finds favor everywhere except in New York city. In the West and South especially the sale of "Katharine Lauderdale" is still very large.

It sometimes happens that a story reaches a magazine editor which in some of its features seems strangely familiar, though he cannot remember having actually read anything like it; it seems like something heard in his childhood, or like a bit of folklore. If the story is well told and the setting and characterization evidently fresh, he may print it. Then he is sure to find some definite clues in other minds to what was so nebulous in his own. Stories which he has never read or heard of are referred to by correspondents, who charge the current contributor with plagiarism. These correspondents will fix upon the particular story which each has happened to read as the original of the one which has been imposed upon the editor. This has recently happened to the editor of Harper's Magazine in connection with a story in the December number of that periodical entitled "The Peddler's Peril," contributed by Mr. L. B. Miller of St. Louis. The main incidents of the plot are, by the largest number of correspondents, traced to a French story written many years ago by Paul Louis Courier, called "The Adventure en Calabre." But others find that Courier himself based his story on material already old at his hand. The Hon. John Bigelow writes to the editor, "I used to thrill my children with it years before I saw Courier's version. I presume it came from Greece and was a chestnut in the days of Hesiod. But all novelty is but another name for ignorance." Charles Reade frankly used the world-old plots wherever he found them, and never doubted his right to do so, if he could give an old story a new environment and characterization. Mr. Miller positively asserts that he never saw Courier's story, or heard of the plot of "The Peddler's Peril" until he used it, honestly supposing it to be original, with himself. Probably Courier was equally honest, although the chief incident of "The Adventure en Calabre" had been told of the fourth day of the Heptameron of Queen Margaret of Navarre, nearly three hundred years before.

In Harper's Bazar for Jan. 5 (the first number of the 28th volume of this periodical), there will be charming illustrations, letters from Paris, by Sandoz, and also elegant visiting and street costumes. Margaret Sutton Briscoe will contribute the second of a suggestive series of papers about women at home and in professions, the series being happily entitled "The Days We Live In." Harriet Prescott Spofford will have a beautiful story, "Elizabeth's Charities." And Maarten Maartens will begin his splendid new story of Holland life, "My Lady Nobody." The Bazar for Jan. 12 will have Marion Harland's story, "A Flea in the Saddle," and the first of a series of essays on Colonial dames. An interesting series on the actual necessary cost of a woman's dress in good society, and the amount it may cost, will begin in January.

A few of the special features of Harper's Young People in January, 1895, have already been placed in the list. One of the very good things is a serial story for girls and boys which will begin in January, and, week after week, narrate a boy's venture in starting a country newspaper. It is entitled, "The Stunty Mail," and is written by Sophie Swett. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford contributes an article on a minister's work among the boys of New York city's streets—treating such subjects as industrial schools, military companies, night schools, and athletics. Albert Lee's humorous serial, dealing with the "Strange Adventures of Tommy Toddlers," is continued, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge contributes a paper on "A Day in the United States House of Representatives," telling anecdotes drawn from his own experience in the House, and explaining the course of business. The "Typical American School" series is continued—Grotius's school being described by Grafton W. Cushing. "What a Light-house Means to the Sailor" is discussed by A. J. Ensign, and the important subject of communication, as between different parts of an army, is clear and entertainingly set forth.

The "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by the Hon. John Bigelow, one of Mr. Tilden's exco-ecutors, is now in press, and will be published by Harper & Bros., about the 1st of March.

The Pacific railroads have made the western coast of Mexico and Central America almost an unknown land. In "Down the West Coast," in the February Harper's, Charles F. Lummis will describe the month's journey by water from San Francisco to Callao, Peru, with its frequent stops and changing of scenery, climate, and manner of living.

Harper's Weekly of Jan. 12, 1895, will contain an article by Henry Louis Bell on the "Personnel of the Navy," advocating promotion from the lowest grade to the rank of captain by selection. Frederic Remington has written and illustrated an article on the policing of the Yellowstone park, which will appear in the same number. Mr. Remington's article is a spirited and interesting account of a trip through the park taken by the author in company with Captain Anderson, the superintendent. Another noteworthy paper is that by Jacob Riss, author of "The Other Half," who gives a synopsis of the report of the census house, commission, illustrated by diagrams, showing the development of the highest grade that is hoped for.

THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

WILLIAM HAS BEEN THERE AND KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

In Reply to a Correspondent He Gives a Few Salient Facts About This Justly Celebrated Historical Center and Compares It With Asheville, N. C.

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.

A great admirer and constant reader residing on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, writes:

"Would it be too much trouble for you to write briefly and tersely something regarding modern Jerusalem and how to get there? I am told that you have visited that city within a recent period and could tell me about how to reach it and what to look for when we get there. We read at that you write with great eagerness and pleasure. Would you mind of my penmanship?"

"Certainly gives me much pleasure to write a few lines in answer to the above questions, and while it would not be soon made into verse, I can write a terse thing just as easily as any other kind. People who prefer a terse



AT THE STATION.

you can always get it here. Those who are at all dissatisfied with former work done by me and who desire to return it now and have it reset can do so.

The name Jerusalem, as most students are aware, is Canaanitish, though it would seem to have a Hebrew root. The Hebrew name is Yerushalaim, and as pointed in Hebrew characters on the railroad station of the Cypria and Jerusalem road looks to me like the stenographic report of a Chinese autograph.

Jerusalem speaks of Jerusalem as the daughter of the Jebusites (Joshua xv. 8; also, in my memory serves me properly, in chapter xviii, verse 25). Joshua farther on refers to the nice fresh figs which are still to be had of the Jebusites who had the day run from Jericho to town.

Four hundred years or more Jerusalem was in the grip of the Jebusites, and the primaries were in the hands.

A nomination by the Jebusites during that period was tantamount to an election.

(Use the word tantamount by permission of Rev. Joseph Cook, with an agreement on my part not to muss it up.)

Jerusalem naturally seems to have been located upon a succession of hills, and reminds me of Asheville, N. C., in that respect.

After David's conquest, Jerusalem came more into prominence and ceased to be regarded as a Canaan town.

(I should have said at the start that I am on your unceremonious to give some of the profane history of the city.)

During David's rule, and for 400 years, in fact, Jerusalem ranked with Thebes, Tyre, Babylon and Nineveh. But she had no opera house, no railway connection with the water, no system of lighting the town, and even the royal palace was a big stone cistern less cheerful than the tombs of New York city.

People were their own gowns to meeting, and candidates for office had to wear white robes, and the candidates reversed matters when the candidates reversed matters.

We hear much of the magnificence of Jerusalem, but Grand Rapids is a better town for investment, and Solomon in all his glory never lived in it. The style was to have times are good.

Of course I mean about style were different. While I like the stock and furniture I can more to Jerome and social life, but as did not have satisfactory conditions in the vicinity of 301 and 302 water elsewhere in the house.

Jerusalem was thus for 400 years the country seat and metropolis until captured by Nebuchadnezzar. It is said that when the city was taken by Nebuchadnezzar he gathered up the magnificence of Solomon, and among other things he took the 300 talents of gold which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of silver which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of bronze which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of iron which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of tin which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of lead which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of copper which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of zinc which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of nickel which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of cobalt which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of manganese which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of calcium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of strontium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of barium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of lanthanum which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of cerium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of praseodymium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of neodymium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of promethium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of samarium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of europium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of gadolinium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of terbium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of dysprosium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of holmium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of erbium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of thulium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of ytterbium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of lutetium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of hafnium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of tantalum which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of niobium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of molybdenum which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of ruthenium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of rhodium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of palladium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of silver which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of cadmium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of indium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of tin which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of antimony which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of tellurium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of selenium which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of arsenic which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of phosphorus which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of sulfur which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of carbon which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of silicon which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of boron which were in the temple, and the 300 talents of oxygen which were in the temple, and the 300 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A NEW JUDGE

Samuel Kinsley Appointed by the County Commissioners.

SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE ARRS.

The New Appointment a Satisfactory One
Biographical Notes—The Vacancy
In the Office of the County Attorney—Candidates.

Yesterday morning the County Commissioners appointed Samuel H. Kinsley County Judge of El Paso County to fill the unexpired term of Judge Ira Harris, resigned. The appointment is for one year. The vote stood two for Kinsley and one for C. E. Stubbs, which was a complimentary vote. Upon motion of Commissioner Woodbury the appointment was made unanimous. The news of the appointment was received with considerable satisfaction by all those who know Judge Kinsley. He is a bright young lawyer but his temperament is judicial and he will find his true place on the bench. Judge Kinsley is known as a very hard student by the lawyers of the city.

Judge Samuel H. Kinsley was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 33 years ago, but lived all of his life in New York City. He was educated in the primary schools of the city and finally sent to Washington Collegiate Institute. After leaving school he worked one year in a banker's office as a clerk in Wall Street. In 1887 he entered Amherst college and graduated with the class of 1891. Two years he studied law at Columbia college and graduated in the class of 1893. For nearly two years after that he was with the law firm of Eaton & Lewis, prominent in New York. In the fall of 1893 his health broke down and he came to Colorado Springs. Acting under the advice of his physician he rested for two years and then accepted the place of police magistrate which the City Council offered him. This office he held for three years. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Judge Ira Harris, and upon the election of Judge Harris as County Judge he went into partnership with Mr. J. K. Goudy, which still continues. Last spring Judge Kinsley was elected City Attorney of Colorado Springs, a position which he has filled with ability and credit.

Judge Ira Harris will probably re-appoint Mr. Edgar H. Hopper, clerk of the District Court, although he has not yet made his announcement. Judge Kinsley yesterday announced that he would re-appoint Mr. Clay White as clerk of the County Court. Both appointments are quite satisfactory to the attorneys and the public.

Mr. Blackmer's elevation to the office of District Attorney will make vacant the office of County Attorney who will be appointed to this is not known, but there are two lawyers prominently named for it, Mr. Pearl King of Manitou and Mr. C. Haines of this city.

Mr. Kinsley's resignation as City Attorney, will go in to the Council Monday night and it is probable that Mr. J. K. Goudy will be elected to take his place.

In speaking of the matter of another judge for this district Judge Campbell said yesterday that something would have to be done to relieve the work of Judge Harris in the district court. He would like to keep the district as it is and appoint a second judge. They have two judges in Pueblo county with about half the business.

CO. SELV. RECEIVER.

The Big Audience Room in the Power of the Courts.

Judge Campbell yesterday on application of Lunt, Armit & Brooks, attorneys for A. H. Andrews & Co. of Chicago, appointed a receiver for the Colorado Springs Cattle Company. Mr. J. K. Irvine was appointed receiver and required to give a bond of \$5,000. The firm making the application sold the seats for the Coliseum.

This action was the very best thing that could have happened for all concerned. There are about \$8,000 debts on the Coliseum and the managers have tried in every way to raise the money. Little attachments were being placed on it which made it impossible to pay every body. With the receiver the rights of everyone are preserved and much of the danger is obviated. With attachments on the building the insurance was jeopardized and then again it would have been practically closed the place, for the court would have had to be secured every time it was opened. Mr. Irvine will now be able to run the place for the best interests of all concerned. It looks as if it was going to be a paying proposition. Since the middle of November the Coliseum has taken in about \$1,000 in rentals. With a skillful management it can be made to pay off all these debts.

A better appointment than Mr. Irvine could have been made. He is the treasurer of the association and familiar with its affairs.

CORONER MARLOW BUSY.

Coroner Marlow got back Friday night from Four Mile in the eastern part of the county where he had been investigating the death of the man Charles Dale, who was killed by a tree falling on him. The Dale brothers were saving off a tree when the wind suddenly came up and blew it in the opposite direction from which they expected it to fall. The man was caught and instantly killed.

Yesterday morning the Coroner was called to investigate the death of a Mrs. Flanagan, living near Wilefield, south of town. She had been ill for several days and yesterday morning was found dead in bed. The Coroner pronounced it heart failure. He husband was a section man and was killed last August by a passing train on the Rio Grande.

Last evening the Coroner received a message from Joe Wolfe at Gilett stating that a man named Dennis, a hostler, had been shot and that it looked like suicide. He will go up there this morning.

THE FORTS DENIES.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Turkish legation to-night received the following official telegram from Constantinople concerning the treatment of Armenians: "Certain newspapers speaking of the Sassoun incident have maintained falsely that the number of Armenians in Turkey reaches many millions and that they are daily treated. Both assertions are absolutely false. According to most reliable statistics the Armenians living in Turkey are a little over nine hundred thousand, of which two hundred thousand are established in Constantinople. It

self. Those of the Armenians who reside in the provinces are disseminated all over the country so that nowhere do they constitute the majority of the population. The fact, acknowledged even by Turkish detractors that the Ottoman Armenians have schools and a literature, not only proves that they are not exposed to a vexatious treatment but that on the contrary the Turkish government favors their instruction, wishes them to preserve their language and nationality and has secured their well being."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.
Washington, Jan. 5.—The feature of the debate upon the currency bill in the House to-day was the speech of Mr. Cockran of New York, who occupied the attention of the House for nearly two hours, devoting himself largely to a discussion of the nature of money and currency, with a view to impressing upon the members the fact that the subject could not be safely treated as a party question. The disposition to so treat the bill, Mr. Cockran said, was likely to lead to the wrecking upon the rocks of party expediency, a matter of great importance to the American people. Of all the plans proposed for relieving the present evil condition of affairs Mr. Cockran declared the Baltimore plan best, but he had no hope that it could be enacted into law. The Combs bill he would vote for, believing it to be a step in the right direction. He asserted that Congress could re-establish the currency of the country upon a basis in harmony with human experience and wisdom this session would not be without profit nor the end without honor.

Mr. Boatner who opened the debate with a speech in favor of the pending bill, became engaged in an animated colloquy with Mr. Bland over the financial policy of the administration which the latter described as "mugwump."

Speeches were also made in support of the bill by Mr. Catcliff and in opposition to it by Mr. Lacey. Mr. Combs presented for information and printing in the Record a proposed substitute of the pending bill which Mr. Cockran said he would support.

At the conclusion of the debate the call for a Democratic caucus was read to be held at 3 o'clock Monday.

At 5:15 the House adjourned.

DOOVED TO DEFEAT.

The Chances are Against the Administration Currency Bill.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Speaker Crisp said at a late hour this afternoon that a vote would be taken on the banking bill next week and the expectation is that it will not carry. Other gentlemen, however, insist that it will be beaten. Generally speaking the Eastern Democrats with few exceptions will oppose the bill, as will also the extreme silver men, the Populists and the Republicans who believe that if the Republicans are out in force on the day when the vote is taken the bill will be defeated. Mr. Sperry of Connecticut is not satisfied with the measure, although his original objections have been largely realized. Some expect by certain amendments made to the bill at his suggestion. He frankly says that he does not like it even now and has not as yet decided what his attitude toward it will be, but that in all probability he will vote for it. Representative Tracey of New York is another Eastern Democrat who has not as yet reached a conclusion regarding its merits. The number of these gentlemen who are uncertain as to their vote is considerable. They are in many cases, however, strong administration men and are likely in the end to give the bill their approval from a feeling of antagonizing a measure prepared by the President's Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that at the Democratic caucus on Monday afternoon next a number of short speeches will be made in opposition to the bill by gentlemen who have declined to take that position regarding it in the House.

KIDNAPPED A BOY.

Lebanon, Ind., Jan. 5.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the wife of Charles Wickman, cashier of the Thornton National bank of this city, sent her 12-year old son to the bank with a message for his father. When he reached the corner of Pearl street the boy was kidnapped by a stranger. At daylight this confessed kidnapper was arrested, who confessed he belonged to an organized gang of outlaws whose rendezvous was located half way between Mechanicsburg and Thornton in a cave. The posse at once started for the place and found the boy in the cave. The officers pursued the bandits and have them surrounded.

FIRE AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 5.—Odd Fellows hall, a three-story brick building at Pittston, was destroyed by fire, the result of an attempt to thaw out a frozen water pipe with a blow torch. The burning store and Barrett grocery store are also among the ruined property. The entire loss is estimated at \$30,000; partially insured.

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 5.—About all of the members-elect of the legislature arrived last night and to-day for the biennial session of the South Dakota legislature which convenes Tuesday. Senator Pettigrew has established headquarters and is certain of re-election without contest.

BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Several houses and farms were destroyed by an avalanche to-day at Otur near Fox, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Fifteen persons were killed and eight badly injured. Many head of cattle were buried.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

New York, Jan. 5.—The city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a grand reception this afternoon at Sherry's to celebrate George Washington's wedding day. About 400 guests were present. The regent, Mrs. Donald MacLean, brought under the notice of the assembly the plan for the establishment of a chair of revolutionary history in Barnard college. The matter will be officially brought before the next meeting of the chapter of the D. A. R. when steps will be taken to raise the funds necessary to carry it to a successful issue.

A DAY OFF.

The Democratic Assembly was in Session.

THE TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS GOT TO MUCH MUCH OF THE POPS ARE SURE.

The Senate's committees are Determined by the Caucus.

Denver, Jan. 5.—No legislative session was held by either body. The House has completed its business of organization and can do nothing until the committees have been announced. Speaker Humphrey will not have the list ready before Monday, and in consequence an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

A number of the representatives have embraced the opportunity of visiting their homes. Some of those who are not already gone so, will move their families to the capital during the session.

The committee question was also the cause of the Senate adjournment over Saturday. In this case the bill caused by the combination into which many Populists were very unwillingly forced. They found that the Democratic end of the combination proposed to control in such shape, that the Populists would be a very insignificant element during the session. The Republicans also objected to the discounting towards the minority, which had been shown in the appointment of a committee on formation of the Senate committees.

At yesterday afternoon and last evening both the Republican and Democratic Senators caucused and a partial agreement was reached. The Republicans secured a better representation than the Democrats at first intended to accord them. The strategic Populists, however, have yet a kick coming and they held a caucus after all other caucuses had adjourned. The indications of a very inharmonious session, as far as the combination is concerned, are becoming more and more apparent.

The committees finally agreed upon last night are as follows:

Judiciary—Pease, Wheeler, Johnson, Drake and Reuter.
Revision—Mills, Pease, Hartzell.
Finance—Ledy, Boyd, Bartlett, Merritt, Newman.
Banking and Insurance—Wheeler, Moody, Blakely, Sours, Gordon.
Railroads and Corporation—Adams, Bolding, Barlow, Wheeler, Turner, Graham, Armstrong, Hartzell, McNeely.
Mining—Fulton, Carney, Crowe, Campbell, Newman, McNeely.
Education—Johnson, Boyd, Fulton, Merritt, Evans.
Agriculture and Irrigation—Boyd, Fulton, Johnson, Moody, Adams, Swink, Painter, Gordon, Morton.
Stock—Barlow, Adams, Swink.
State Affairs—Graham, Cundy, Moody, Drake, Painter.
County Affairs—Blakely, Pease, Ledy, Kennedy, McNeely.
State Institutions—Carney, Armstrong, Wheeler, M. S. Brown, Kennedy, Locke, Fish and Game—Blakely, Graham, Campbell, Swink, Locke.
Military Affairs—Campbell, Carney, Evans.
Privileges and Elections—Crawe, Johnson, Bolding, Brown, Drake.
Printing—Turner, Wheeler, Sours.
Enrollment—Bolding, Turner, Morton.
Engrossment—Barlow, Campbell, Kennedy.
Labor—Armstrong, Mills, McNeely.
Supplies and Expenses—Moody, Gossinger, Brown.
Rules—Barlow, Adams, Felker.

There is no end to the candidates for members of the fire and police board, and it is doubtful if any person, excepting the Governor-elect and his private secretary could enumerate all who have applied for a place on the board. Properly or through their friends. Of course, all the applicants hope to secure the appointments of fire commissioner, for this appointee is president of the board and receives \$2,000 per annum, while the police commissioner, the bill has not yet been passed, are paid \$500 each. But \$2,500 is a very nice salary and the applicants will not refuse the lesser positions if they cannot secure their choice.

In addition to the persons already mentioned, Mr. I. B. Porter is spoken of in connection with the office. He is one of the strongest candidates from some points of view, and he is urged by many of the leading citizens. His appointment would raise the question of his political faith. He has been known as a Democrat, and has acted with that party. But last fall, like many other Democrats, he paced the citizenship parade, and not only voted the Republican ticket, but spoke in favor of the Republican candidates. The hardshell Democrats would certainly object to his being considered a "colorer" of Jackson, and he would not be any more acceptable to the alleged Democrats known as the "silver brand." But politics aside, there could be no valid objection to him, should the Governor see fit to name him.

As stated some days ago the candidates for the fire and police boards are members of all parties. The leading Populist candidate is ex-Militiaman Reeves, late of the police department. He is said to be supported by a large number of anti-Walke (Populists), and they claim that the appointment properly belongs to the Populist party and that Governor McBride will be doing an injustice to overlook the second party of the State and select a man from a party that polled such small vote in the last two campaigns. It is thought to a Populist there is no doubt that Mr. Reeves would be as acceptable to the people of Denver as anyone of that faith. Indeed, he was a life member in the police department.

This board has the appointment of an \$8,000 secretary, and upon Governor McIntire's action hangs the hopes of a great many lesser lights, who are in turn beseeching those who think they will be the probable choice of the board executive. It is not unreasonable to estimate the number of candidates for the secretaryship at about two for every candidate for the higher positions.

The Assistant General's office, with its three clerks and a number of messengers accompanying it, and its feathers and uniform on gala days, in addition to the official honor and salary attached, has a magnetic attraction for many persons.

General S. J. Brooks of the National Guard, one of the most prominent and popular figures in the city, is being courted by the members of the guard. General Brooks served side by side with Adjutant-General Carney in the Cripple Creek and city wars, and the interest he took in the men under his command at those times, and

while they were endeavoring to secure their pay, increased his personal popularity. He has a large contingent of supporters outside of the military and city ranks, and a strong liking for him.

Some of the friends of General B. P. Klee, who held the position under General Cooper, have mentioned his name in connection with the office, but he declares himself not a candidate and that his name will not be presented for consideration, by either himself or his friends. The Grand Army candidate is J. W. Anderson of Denver. He is past commander of one of the posts and expects to have the influence of the order. It is claimed by the G. A. R. men that the position of Adjutant-General is one which should be given to them, and that if they combined upon a candidate he should be favored.

General Charles E. Adams of Manitou, is another candidate for the place. He has long been in politics. He and his fillet the position of minister to Bolivia. He was also post-office inspector during President Arthur's administration. He is backed by Pueblo and Denver influence, and his name will undoubtedly receive careful consideration when the Governor reaches that official position on his list.

It is said that Alexander Gullett of Gunnison has been offered the same position and would be perfectly willing to leave his mountain home and reside in the metropolis as Adjutant-General. Among the politicians none of the candidates have more friends than Mr. Gullett and they would be glad to see him get anything he desired. For years he has been a good party service and is considered one of the wheel horses. There are many worse appointees to the position of Adjutant-General.

And it will not do to forget the colonels on the Governor's staff. Every two years some new additions are made to the list of persons who are entitled to write "colonel" before their name. No one seeks the position but many have it, and no one is asked to resign it. There is no salary attached but the title and the occasional honor of appearing in uniform, resplendent with brass buttons and gold braid, with a feathered hat upon his head, amply compensates the lucky individual who is given an appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of his excellency, the Governor. This list will be anxiously looked forward to, the absence of certain names will disappoint many a fond hope.

SC. SERV. A.D.

It will be sent to the Nebraska Sufferers.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 5.—A car left here tonight loaded with corn and North Carolina rice for the Nebraska sufferers. It was contributed by the Atlantic Coast line and is the first of the following "Corn and North Carolina rice. Contributed by the A. C. L. for the Nebraska Sufferers."

From Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Governor Foster tonight prepared a list of the citizens of Louisiana urging them to come to the assistance of the suffering thousands in Nebraska with provisions, clothing and money. The Governor met leading citizens to-day and his appeal is the result of that meeting. It was at a convention on Monday, Captain Harry Allen of the Business Men's league, is arranging for transportation of supplies and it is anticipated that the appeal will be liberally responded to.

A Free for All Race.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 5.—State Senator Thomas P. Davies of Fayette county, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. This now makes six in the field.

A Broken Crockery Company.

Kansas City, Jan. 5.—The Irwin Crockery company, at 610 Delaware street, was closed to-day under a chattel mortgage given to D. S. Patterson, the trustee, about 5:30 o'clock last evening. The company's assets are said to approximate about \$50,000.

Canada vs. Carlisle.

One strong argument of the supporters of the Carlisle plan is that a similar system works well in Canada. An examination of the Canadian law shows the following restrictions:

The capital stock of every bank incorporated after the passage of the act now in force must be not less than \$500,000. Of this, \$250,000 in cash must be paid to the Minister of Finance and permission must be obtained from the board of directors before the bank is allowed to open.

Directors must hold certain amounts of paid-up stock.

No dividends exceeding 8 per cent. shall be paid until a reserve of 30 per cent. has been accumulated.

Each bank must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

Monthly returns to the government must be made.

None of these restrictions are found in the Carlisle plan or in any of its substitutes, and yet notwithstanding the fact that the banks of Canada control absolutely the business situation, what may be expected of an unrestricted law is passed? (Durango Herald.)

The Jacksons Grieve.

Dr. Parkhurst has won the respect and gratitude of the people of New York in large measure by his resolute abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors and his unflinching determination to suppress crime.

In bringing about the recent revolution it is the simple truth to say that his share was larger than that of any other individual. It is particularly regrettable, therefore, that he should come out at this time with a violent attack on the law committee and on Superintendant Byrnes. His immediate associates may applaud the long paper which Dr. Parkhurst has issued in the name of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but it is sobering to find in substance a statement, in immoderate length, of Dr. Parkhurst's personal hostility to Mr. Byrnes. He declares that he is sure, any personal animus, but the document is a sufficient answer to this. This attack is a disgraceful and untimely. It is calculated to hinder rather than to help the reforms which are under consideration. It is not necessary to consider the merits of the services which Dr. Parkhurst has rendered to the cause of law. What effect it will have upon the future usefulness of the Society is a question that cannot now be answered. (New York Tribune.)

A. K. A. Work.

The Times, recently congratulated its highly esteemed contemporary, the Colorado Springs Gazette, upon the completeness and excellence of its New Year edition. (Denver Times.)

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS.

In pursuance, and by virtue of a decree of sale duly made and entered on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1894, in the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, in the matter of the petition of C. F. Rice, administrator of the estate of C. E. Sherwood, deceased, to pay the debts thereof, notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, and for not less than the appraised value of each separate parcel, at the office of Vannatta & Cunningham, on the second floor of No. 16 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Thursday the 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., all of the following described real estate belonging to said estate to pay the debts of said deceased, to-wit:

The Tam O'Shanter, the Jim Blaine and the Eagle Lake mining claims situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, the terms of said sale to be one-half cash in hand and balance to be paid on or before six months from date of sale, the said balance remaining unpaid, to be secured by trust deed on said property, unless the purchaser of said property shall prefer to pay cash for same, then, and in that event, the sale to be for cash in hand.

O. F. RICE,
Administrator.

Vannatta & Cunningham, Attorneys for Administrator.

First publication, Jan. 2, 1895.
Last publication, Jan. 24, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John T. Burkholder, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the eighteenth day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighteenth (18th) day of October, A. D. 1890, in book 124 at page 63, of said El Paso county records, conveyed to the undersigned, Edward Ferris, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit: The west half (1/2) of the west ninety (90) feet of the north half (1/2) of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty-four (24), in addition numbered one (1), to the City of Colorado Springs, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of a one promissory note for the principal sum of thirty-five hundred (\$3500) dollars of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of one hundred and forty dollars, each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the east entrance door of the county court house, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the 21st day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., the price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the said principal sum of thirty-five hundred dollars and of the interest due thereon from the eighteenth (18th) day of April, 1894, and said default still continues and said principal and interest still remain due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare and does hereby elect to foreclose the principal note of \$3,500 with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the 21st day of January, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on said day, at the east entrance door of the court house in the County of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

EDWARD FERRIS,
Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated December 13, 1894.
First insertion Dec. 13, 1894.
Last insertion Jan. 10, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Carrie Ragle of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, did by her certain deed of trust dated the 18th day of February A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1894, in book 124 at page 229 of said El Paso county records, convey to D. W. Robbins, as trustee, and in case of death, resignation, removal or absence from the county or refusal or failure to act or other inability of the said trustee then the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain real estate situated in El Paso county and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), in block numbered one hundred and eighty-three (183), in Monument addition to city of Colorado Springs.

Said conveyance was made in trust to secure to James M. Holman the payment of one hundred and sixty-four (\$164) dollars and twenty-four (24) cents of said sale, and to make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, D. W. Robbins, trustee aforesaid, will on the 21st day of January, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on said day, at the east entrance door of the court house in the County of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

EDWARD FERRIS,
Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated December 13, 1894.
First insertion Dec. 13, 1894.
Last insertion Jan. 10, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 25th day of October, 1893, by their certain deed of trust, dated that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of October, 1893, in book 133, at page 90 of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, or in the case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered four (4), in the town of Lithus, to secure the payment of their certain promissory note of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of one thousand dollars payable to the order of Pannie E. Chapman on the corresponding date one year later, Oct. 25, 1894.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, will on the 21st day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the County Clerk's office of the said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with all appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell, their heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and interest thereon and the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 27, 1894.

W. W. HASSELL, Trustee.

First publication, Nov. 29, 1894.
Last publication, Dec. 27, 1894.

The above sale has been postponed until Jan. 29, 1895, at the same time and place.

W. W. HASSELL, Trustee.

for the said trustee or said successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises in such manner and for uses and purposes in said trust deed provided.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of part of said notes and the notes being now due and payable to the legal holder thereof.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under the terms of said trust deed I, D. W. Robbins, as trustee and in case of death, resignation, removal from the county of El Paso or failure to act or other inability of the said D. W. Robbins, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, as successor in trust, will on Saturday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of said day at the north front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, aforesaid, sell the above described real estate and all right, title and equity of redemption of said Carrie Ragle, her heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said notes with accrued interest thereon, taxes, attorney fees and costs and expenses of executing this trust.

The sale will be made subject to a former deed of trust for the principal sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800) and to pay interest on same since February 13th, 1891.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894.

D. W. ROBBINS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

Date of first publication Nov. 29.

Date of last publication Dec. 27.

The above sale has been postponed until Jan. 8, 1895, at same time and place.

D. W. ROBBINS, Trustee.

Default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest from May 1, 1893, on a certain promissory note, dated May 1, 1893, executed by Abbie A. Peabody to the undersigned, Edward Ferris, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit: The west half (1/2) of the west ninety (90) feet of the north half (1/2) of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty-four (24), in addition numbered one (1), to the City of Colorado Springs, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of a one promissory note for the principal sum of thirty-five hundred (\$3500) dollars of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of one hundred and forty dollars, each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John T. Burkholder, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the eighteenth day of October, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighteenth (18th) day of October, A. D. 1890, in book 124 at page 63, of said El Paso county records, conveyed to the undersigned, Edward Ferris, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit: The west half (1/2) of the west ninety (90) feet of the north half (1/2) of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty-four (24), in addition numbered one (1), to the City of Colorado Springs, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of a one promissory note for the principal sum of thirty-five hundred (\$3500) dollars of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of one hundred and forty dollars, each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the east entrance door of the county court house, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the 21st day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., the price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the said principal sum of thirty-five hundred dollars and of the interest due thereon from the eighteenth (18th) day of April, 1894, and said default still continues and said principal and interest still remain due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare and does hereby elect to foreclose the principal note of \$3,500 with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the 21st day of January, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. on said day, at the east entrance door of the court house in the County of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

EDWARD FERRIS,
Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated December 13, 1894.
First insertion Dec. 13, 1894.
Last insertion Jan. 10, 1895.

Whereas, Nellie E. Gunnell and T. O. Gunnell of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 25th day of October, 1893, by their certain deed of trust, dated that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of October, 1893, in book 133, at page 90 of the records of said county, convey to the undersigned, W. W. Hassell, as trustee, or in the case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered two (2), three (3), and four (4), in block numbered four (4), in the town of Lithus, to secure the payment of their certain promissory note of even date with said deed of trust for the sum of one thousand dollars payable to the order of Pannie E. Chapman on the corresponding date

READY FOR PEACE.

C-VA. REAL-ZES-ER OPE-LESS
CON-DE-CA.

Until an Arrangement is Made Japan will Vigorously Prosecute the War—A Tartar Army Defeated near Moukden—Soldiers Suffering from Intense Cold.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The steamship China arrived yesterday from Yokohama, bringing the following advices: Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 21.—All trustworthy signs now point to a speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hopes of resistance have been broken down, and a formal offer of direct negotiation has been made.

Little progress was made until after the capture of Port Arthur, when the Chinese at last appeared to realize the necessity for immediate action, and they declared their readiness to appoint a representative of sufficient rank and to invest him with full powers from the central government.

The choice of an appropriate place of meeting remains to be considered. The Chinese have designated one of their own ports, Shanghai, as a desirable rendezvous, but to this Japan will not consent, and considerable time has been lost in discussing the locality, but the movement toward peace is proceeding, however, in apparently good faith on the Chinese side and with sincerity on the Japanese side. The Japanese Ministers are thoroughly aware that the interests of their country will be most worthily served by bringing the war to an end with the least possible delay. The task before them is not an easy one for the strong and active military class is bent upon further conquest on a larger scale, and the public feeling is all in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and demanding inordinate terms of settlement.

Until the proper occasion for proclaiming an armistice presents itself the military operations will continue with unabated vigor. Japan will not be tempted to relax her aggressive desires, and she will diplomatically maneuver out of any of the advantages she holds.

General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the First Army to Lieutenant General Nozaki, and is now in a tender condition, the president at Hiroshima. Although he is undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the intemperate ardor of the military and facilitating the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

To inquire whether additional facts have been received bearing upon the excesses of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur, the government replies that the reports are in agreement with those it prefers to wait until a full record can be prepared. However, it authorizes the statement that no new discoveries of atrocities committed by the Chinese or of acts of treachery which may have incited the Japanese troops to the violence will lessen in the slightest degree its condemnation of misdeeds which are a stain upon the national credit and for which the country was totally unprepared. The government has decided that discipline was so thoroughly established in the army that no conceivable circumstance could provoke the troops to disorder, much less to indulgence in ferocity and cruelty. It has suffered a bitter disappointment in the discovery that the high standard it hoped to maintain without a blemish has been forgotten on one occasion of fierce excitement and passion by men to whom the empire's prestige has been confided.

Chinese merchants are returning in great numbers from their own country to the Japanese ports, and are seeking registration on the footing of Japanese subjects.

On Dec. 9 an immense festival was held in Tokyo to celebrate the capture of Port Arthur. With single exception, this was the only purely popular demonstration ever attempted by Japan. The first was in honor of General Grant during his memorable visit to the capital in 1879.

From the army of General Oyama, on the Liao Tung peninsula, little news of importance is received. On Dec. 5 the Japanese entered the walled town of Foo Chow, on the road to New Chang, without meeting the resistance which had been anticipated. The Japanese at once resumed the onward march, and at latest accounts were close upon Kaiping, a large town only 30 miles from New Chang. Wherever the Japanese flag is raised the inhabitants signify their desire to live under its protection. Many of the most prosperous citizens of Port Arthur and Kin Chow, on returning to the homes from which they have fled during the last days of Chinese military occupation, have posted signs upon their walls, giving their names and addresses as residents in the New Dominion of Japan.

Since the beginning of December the course of the campaign in Central Manchuria has been completely changed. For several weeks it has been reported that the advance columns of the Japanese army, which at one time had sent scouting parties to within 40 miles of Moukden on the north and New Chang on the southwest, were drawing back toward General Yamagata's headquarters at Klu Lin. These reports, however, were explained by the appearance on the scene of a new and unexpected Chinese force. A corps of the army which China permanently maintains in the Amoor region, on the border of Siberia, was detached and sent by slow marches in the direction of Moukden, with orders to relieve that city by attacking the Japanese troops believed to be on the way thither. The new body of combatants was understood to number from 10,000 to 15,000, and to be composed wholly of hardy Tartars. Fully apprised of their intention, the Japanese commanders made such disposition of their forces as the occasion demanded. Major General Tatum was sent to Tai Cha Pao, a strategic point in the mountainous region of Manchuria, the Mottan pass. Here on November 12 he met a largely superior body of the enemy, led by the Tartar general, and after a sharp skirmish scattered the new combatants, who left 25 dead upon the field and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Japanese loss was two killed and four wounded.

This engagement put a stop to the attempt of the Tartars to co-operate with the Chinese troops at or near Moukden. The Tartars continued to advance, turning their attention, however, from the original point and moving southward with the evident purpose of assailing Feng Whang. This town is one of the strong points that were occupied by the Japanese immediately after the crossing of the Yalu river. The Japanese, though outnumbered two to one attacked this

force and dispersed it completely. The Amoor corps, to which the famous movement for the relief of Moukden was entrusted, has ceased to exist, and though the runaways have been traced for 60 miles not the slightest sign of an organized body has been found by the Japanese pursuers. The first and second Japanese armies are without doubt within easy communication.

The cold in Manchuria is intense, the average temperature of the extreme northern outposts being 15 degrees below zero. The soldiers suffer many discomforts and many of the laborers have died from exposure. Fresh supplies of thick clothing are going forward in great quantities.

Every effort is being made by the officials in the interior of China to conceal the truth with respect to the loss of Port Arthur. On a huge bulletin board outside the viceroy's residence at Nanking was posted on Nov. 29 a notice declaring that the Japanese had been defeated with 10,000 slain and that the war was about to end.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS.

Even the New York Bankers are Ready to Quit the Banks.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Private Secretary Thurber adds his denial to the widely circulated report that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently on behalf of New York bankers advised President Cleveland to ask for the resignation of Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Morgan says that he has not seen the President for two years, and Mr. Thurber says that the New York banker has not written to the President with regard to Secretary Carlisle. Those who are closest to the President, however, and who are authorized to speak for him, insist that the original report about Mr. Morgan's attack upon the Secretary is true. They say that while Mr. Morgan and Mr. Thurber are both perfect gentlemen, there is not an easy one for the strong and active military class is bent upon further conquest on a larger scale, and the public feeling is all in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and demanding inordinate terms of settlement.

The truth or falsity of the report is important chiefly as foreshadowing a conflict between the administration and Wall street in future financial dealings, and particularly with reference to a third issue of bonds, which, it is thought, will certainly become necessary between now and the time when this session of Congress will expire. President Cleveland, like other public men in Washington, is very much concerned at the condition of affairs in the Treasury Department, and almost desponds of having anything done in Congress to relieve the situation. Very naturally he does not desire to have a fight with the money market, but it is not thought that he has for a moment seriously considered the advisability of asking Secretary Carlisle to resign. Those who know the Secretary, moreover, do not expect him to emulate the example of Buchanan in the case of the Treasury. Mr. Thomas of Baltimore, who, when the Baltimore bankers disparaged his abilities to the President, promptly wrote his resignation and handed it to Mr. Buchanan in person, saying that he did not wish to serve in the Cabinet of a President who would sit quietly by and hear him abused by his enemies. Secretary Carlisle's lack of positiveness and backbone is known to the President and to public men generally in Washington, as well as to the new tariff bill. Many times during the present administration he has displayed his weakness, but nothing he has done or left undone appears to have injured his standing with the President.

SENA-TORIAL ROWS.

His Place in the House is Not an Easy One to Fill.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The nomination of Representative Burrows to succeed Mr. McKim in the Senate takes from the Republicans in the House their most capable parliamentary leader next to Reed. It will be a loss to the party in the House on the re-organization at the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress. It would unquestionably have been the next chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The selection for that place in the next House will now lie between Payne of New York and Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Payne ranks Dalzell on the committee as it is now organized, but it is believed that Reed, when elected Speaker, will select the Pennsylvania for the chairmanship and the leadership of the House.

Mr. Burrows's resignation of his seat in the present House will soon be sent in. This will cause a vacancy on the Committee on Rules, which will have to be filled by a Republican. Cannon of Illinois will probably be selected by Speaker Crisp, though an effort will be made to secure the place for Dalzell.

The Michigan people here and other friends of Mr. Burrows are saying that his election to the Senate will make him a conspicuous candidate for the Presidential nomination. They say that he will unquestionably be presented before the national convention as Michigan's favorite son. They argue that, as he is a sound, conservative man of experience and ability, he will be a strong candidate before the convention if there is a protracted contest between Reed, McKinley and the other candidates. It is said that McKinley would rather see the nomination go to Burrows than to Reed.

While the result in the Senatorial fight in Michigan will probably have no further bearing on the affairs of the next House, the new complications that have arisen over the currency question will make the composition of the Banking and Currency committee both difficult and important. The new pending bill, it is thought, may take precedence in popular interest over the new tariff bill. The bill for the next House is being carefully studied, as well by outside financiers as by those who will sit as members in that body. It is conceded that the work will call for the services of experience, and capable men. The East is predicted to claim the chairmanship of the committee, and will probably secure it, but there is no thought that the West will in any sense be rejected. As the work in hand will necessarily be that of reconciling conflicting interests and opinions, it is thought that the new committee will be composed of men from both sides without a just recognition of the rights of both sides to the ablest possible representation on the committee.

In this matter, as in other matters, Mr. Reed's friends express the fear that the East is able to rise to the emergency. They point to its thorough understanding of the situation, as well as to his wide acquaintance with public men,

Highest of All in Securing Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

and declare, moreover, that the assistance he is certain to receive from business interests everywhere will stand him in much stead when he again takes the level as will the assistance of his party friends on the floor of the House. As they regard the situation, it is to be a strong and heavy pull all together for a return to business confidence and business prosperity.

TWO SENATORS.

Wyoming Legislators Have a Double Duty Before Them.

Denver, Jan. 7.—A Cheyenne (Wyo.) special to The Republican says: There seems to be a general desire on the part of the members of the legislature to dispose of the Senatorial question as quickly as possible in order that the many important subjects requiring legislation may be considered without interruption.

It is the present intention to hold the session of the legislature for the first night of the week, and the friends of some of the candidates predict that the question will be decided by Thursday night at the latest. The members of the Senate and House will probably each hold a caucus to-morrow afternoon to deliberate upon the organization of the respective bodies.

The first joint caucus of the 48 Republican members of the legislature will be held Wednesday or Thursday evening. At this meeting the claims of the several Senatorial candidates will be thoroughly discussed, and the question whether the long or the short term Senator shall be chosen first, finally determined. An informal ballot may also be taken. The prediction is made that the first ballot will show the election of Francis E. Warren for the six-year term, and that Clarence D. Clark will be so far in the lead that he will be an easy winner for the four-year position. Mr. Clark has the assistance of the financial dealings, and him from first to last. Carlson and Albee each have candidates for the second place, but Laramie county, with her 10 solid Republican votes, could easily decide the question. The delegation will probably not hold a caucus to select a unit for any candidate for the second place, but several of the members are known to be friendly to Clark.

The House Committees.

Speaker Humphrey named the men who will serve on the standing committees of the House of Representatives of the Tenth General Assembly.

Finance, Ways and Means—Lowell, Woodward, Funderburgh, Randall, Garcia, Rundle, Westerman, O'Mahoney, Greenman.

Justice—Carnahan, A. Stewart, Bates, J. H. Stuart, Sopris, Woodward, Warren, Roe, O'Mahoney, Gallagher.

Appropriations and Expenditures—Johnson, Antefger, Lowe, Rundle, Collins, Whitler, Macomber, Greenman, Mitchell, Hollenbeck, Von Hagen.

Mines and Mining—Blake, Sopris, Carnahan, A. Stewart, Debor, Rockefeller, Vigil, Jenks, Gallagher, Westerman, Morrell, Crow, O'Mahoney.

Public Lands—Kearney, Salazar, Randall, Cressingham, Twombly, Miller, Ashbaugh, Gallagher.

Stock—Cott, Wilkins, Funderburgh, Salazar, Harper, Peck, Hollenbeck, Eart, Lasell.

Agriculture and Irrigation—Randall, Cott, Peck, Debor, Salazar, Twombly, Whitler, Funderburgh, Hart, Page, Lasell, Wallace, Tomkins.

Education—Rundle, Woodward, Klock, Holly, Johnson, Blake, Greenman, Von Hagen, Jenks.

Public Buildings—Funderburgh, Fribourg, Antefger, Allee, Morris, Collins, Morrell, Minor, Hollenbeck.

Elections and Appointments—Patcher, Fribourg, Allee, Garcia, Vigil, Collins, Morrell, Hart, Von Hagen.

Stamps—Stewart, J. H. Stuart, Sopris, Woodward, Warren, Roe, O'Mahoney, Gallagher.

Corporations and Railroads—Brown, Harper, Macomber, Collins, Clarke, Garcia, Rockefeller, Wilkins, Randall, Minor, Wallace, Morrell.

Fees and Salaries—Funderburgh, Sopris, Stuart, J. H. Klock, Patcher, Antefger, McWilliams, Murfitt, McElus.

State Institutions—Morris, Collins, A. Stewart, Klock, Warren, Twombly, Stewart, Wilkins, Mitchell, Minor, Morrell, Lasell, Roe.

Penitentiary—Macomber, Morris, Kearney, Vigil, Earper, Tomkins, Page, Crow, Funderburgh.

Counties and County Lines—Debor, Blake, Johnson, Macomber, Peck, Page, Ashbaugh, Westerman.

Roads and Bridges—Garcia, Kearney, Fribourg, Lowell, Funderburgh, Lasell, Eart, Westerman, Funderburgh.

Federal Relations—Stewart, J. H. Brown, Patcher, Salazar, Miller, Crow, McWilliams, Eart, Macomber, Wallace.

Printing—Woodward, Cott, Cressingham, Allee, Whitler, Tomkins, Von Hagen, Ashbaugh, McWilliams.

Engrossment—Bates, Klock, Fribourg, Mitchell, Jenks.

Enrollment—Clarke, Holly, Wrenn, Tomkins, Wallace.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Wheat and Flour in Car Lots.

Corrected Daily by Robert H. Russell.
Oats—Sacked, per 100 lbs. \$1.15
Corn—New, per 100 lbs. 2.00
Wheat—Sacked, per 100 lbs. 2.00
Barley—Sacked, per 100 lbs. 1.50
Rye—Sacked, per 100 lbs. 1.50
Kansas, per ton. 10.00
Four—Colored, per 100 lbs. 1.45

MSATS.

Seeds—Prime, per 100 lbs. 6.00
Good, per 100 lbs. 5.00
Cows—Prime, per 100 lbs. 4.00
Good, per 100 lbs. 3.00

End quarters, steers, per 100 lbs. 4.00
Fore quarters, steers, per 100 lbs. 4.00
Hind quarters, cows, per 100 lbs. 3.00
Fore quarters, cows, per 100 lbs. 3.00
Rounds, shanks on, per 100 lbs. 5.00
Chucks, per 100 lbs. 3.00
Chucks and plates, per 100 lbs. 2.00
Pates, per 100 lbs. 1.00
Lams, per 100 lbs. 1.00

No. 2, per 100 lbs. 12.00
No. 3, per 100 lbs. 11.00
No. 4, per 100 lbs. 10.00
No. 5, per 100 lbs. 9.00
No. 6, per 100 lbs. 8.00
No. 7, per 100 lbs. 7.00
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No. 97, per 100 lbs. 1.00
No. 98, per 100 lbs. 1.00
No. 99, per 100 lbs. 1.00
No. 100, per 100 lbs. 1.00

Best Butter, per 100 lbs. 25.00
Secod best Butter, per 100 lbs. 20.00
Choice Dairy Butter, per 100 lbs. 18.00
Eggs—Strictly Fresh, per 100 lbs. 20.00
Potatoes, per 100 lbs. 7.00
Cabbage, per 100 lbs. 2.00
Panic Apples, per barrel. 4.00
Choice Apples, per barrel. 3.00
Sweet Potatoes, per barrel. 3.00
Dry Onions, per barrel. 1.50
Colorado Corn, per bushel. 1.00
Panic Lemons, per box. 7.00
Honey, per gallon. 12.00

OYSTERS.

(Reported by W. F. McKeenan.)
Standards, per gallon. 2.40
Selects, per gallon. 2.00
Extra Selects, per gallon. 2.00
New York Counts, per gallon. 2.00
New York Counts, per 1000. 11.00

CANCKED.
Standards, per can. 23
Selects, per can. 23
Extra Selects, per can. 23
New York Counts, per can. 23

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful as ever," said the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

The religious services of the Week of Prayer were continued last evening. Rev. A. M. Prew conducted the exercises, and Rev. J. J. Thompson made the address. "Deeper Spirituality in Personal Experience." This evening Mr. Butler will preside, and Rev. M. D. Ormes will make the principal address.

Mrs. Bloomer.
An estimable and talented woman was Mrs. Bloomer, who died at a good old age at Council Bluffs on Sunday. It was over 30 years ago that she began to wear in public the peculiar dress which became known as "Bloomer costume," and which brought her a good deal of ridicule on account of its nature. It was a period at which woman's dress was less "rational," to use her own words, than it is in our time, and she undoubtedly had an influence in improving the nature of the old-fashioned garb worn by the fair sex. As regards the matter of dignity, the length of the skirts, and the get-up of the bonnet or hat, she never was able to induce more than a very few women to wear the Bloomer costume, and the few who adopted it soon gave it up, because they could not be so laughed at. She herself was among the most modest and unassuming of women; and it was only her sincere desire to benefit woman-kind that enabled her to bear up under public notice. She was a good mother and a writer, an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and of woman suffrage, and a gentle, kindly disposed, worthy woman.—(New York Sun.)

The Blairbaster.
The Hon. William Eaton Chandler's candidature for Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives was nominated by a vote of 186 to 71. The election of Mr. Chandler as his own successor in the Federal Senate is assured, and the heat and fury of opposition to him has come to an inglorious end.

Mr. Chandler has a past in Southern politics that is not too fragrant; but he is a clever man, incapable of Mugwumpism, incapable of indifference, bitter and sound.

It is an eager Republican, and he is full of life and his unrelenting partisanism sometimes makes him say things disagreeable to his opponents, and seemingly intended to flatter them with a will, yearning for his blood. He is often sarcastic, and he is sometimes sarcastic, and he neglects no opportunity of displaying his peculiar talent of making enemies and making them write. He is well informed, and an acute, a capable legislator, and an interesting person. Were his faults and his shortcomings much greater than they are, we would still be entitled to no small share of public gratitude. He prevents Blair from keeping Blair out of the Senate, and thereby saves the Senate and the world from an infinite amount of mischief, and keeps the Congress on record for overruling and overruling the country.

Even those persons who are unable to regard Mr. Chandler as an ardent patriot, are much obliged to him for knocking out the biggest sore in the world.—New York Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kingsley of Boston, who have been in the city for the winter, left last evening for El Paso, Tex., for a stay of several weeks.



GEO. DILL, M.D. WITHOUT
SUFFERING CURED AN OPERATION.
JAMES K. WRIGHT, M.D. Attending Physician. { OR WHITE
JAMES K. WRIGHT, M.D. Consultation Free. {
OFFICES: 91 to 94 Taber Opera House Block,
Cor. 16th and Curtis Sts., Denver.

Herrmann the Great.

Herrmann, always a favorite here, will without doubt next Monday evening meet with a continuance of the phenomenal success he has been greeted with this season throughout the country. This is accounted for by the excellent and elaborate programme the magician is presenting this season which is promised to eclipse any other he has ever presented. His entertainment is said to embrace more novelties and illusions than ever before and to contain spectacular effects, songs, dances, musical embellishments which present a ceaseless cause for enjoyment and mystification. Among his latest marvels which he will present here are the spectacular "magician" "The Artist's Dream," the oriental marvel "The Asiatic Trunk Mystery," which is described as startling in its sudden and unlooked for wonderful surprise, the biblical miracle "Noah's Ark," and the bewildering national phenomenon "The Columbian Transformation." Madame Herrmann will assist her husband and will appear in many of her famous dances with the aid of 14 different colored calcium lights.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Tropic Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored Gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

A suit was started in the District Court yesterday entitled Bruce Barger vs. Martin Conway, et al. Judge Harris issued a writ of certiorari calling upon the defendants to show cause for their action. Barger is the deposed mayor of Victor and the defendants are the Aldermen who fired him out.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

ASTORIA, 8033 NINTS
—AND—
JESPA REC
OF RELIEF.
CURED BY
JESPA REC

"Some time since, I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a distressing cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief, until I resorted to ever being well again. Finally, I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time, was entirely cured. I can, therefore, cordially and confidently commend this medicine to all."—C. ROSS, Victoria, Texas.

"My wife had a very troublesome cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and procured immediate relief."—G. H. PODRICK, Humphreys, Ga.

Receiver Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

See Look Chaparral Silver Tea Sets at Asby's, cheaper than gas. A special drive cannot be duplicated. Pay \$5. on one and see it.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

PERRY'S SEEDS
Always the best. Known everywhere. Perry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it. Address J. M. PERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

MINERS, PATENTS, ADVISORS AND LAND OFFICE SPECIALIST. CONTESTS AND EJECTMENT CASES A SPECIALTY.
J. M. PERRY & CO., 1000 Broadway, New York City.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Richard Newell, Jr., deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Richard Newell, Jr., late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs (this 24th day of December, A. D. 1894).
HARLAN P. LILLIBRIDGE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Francis Braggiotti, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Francis Braggiotti, late of the county of Suffolk, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 26th day of December, A. D. 1894.
FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Administrator.

The Santa Fe are selling tickets to Los Angeles at a rate of \$6.75 with corresponding reduction to points beyond.